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10 CENTS

BEAUMONT-HAMEL MOST FORMIDABLE FORTRESS ON LINE

British Have Never Secured
Such Victory Against
Gre'er Odds

OUT OF GUN RANGE

Miraumont Is Now Close-
ly Invested by Allies
From Two Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—The Beaumont-Hamel fortress system is described by correspondents as the strongest in the whole line, comprising an extraordinary maze of trenches and caves as big as Buckingham Palace, consisting of excavations in the quays, in the midst of which the village is situated, impregnable to the heaviest explosives. Hitherto, the British have won no such victory against greater odds.

The prisoners have a curiously pallid appearance and it is a fact that their existence in dug-outs, coupled with their fear of existence by day, has bleached many of the German army.

The attacking infantry was practically confined to home troops. Their losses were comparatively slight. One English battalion took 300 prisoners, the battalion suffering not much more than 100 casualties.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the capture of St. Pierre Divion, in the course of our attack yesterday, is important, as it handicaps the enemy, who obtained their ammunition and stores across a drift. The large township of Miraumont is now closely beset on two sides.

Prisoners in Cages

A feature of the assembling of the large number of prisoners was their coralling in large cages, otherwise barbed wire compounds, in a sheltered situation near the firing-line. Officers and men were placed in separate cages.

The British casualties were many fewer than in the July advance.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: The ground won yesterday, north of the Ancre, was secured during the night and more prisoners taken.

General Haig reported this evening: We further advanced our front northward of the Ancre. Our prisoners total 5,875.

Our troops have shown conspicuous skill and dash. Their success was not won without a hard struggle, owing to the strong resistance offered by the enemy and the condition of the ground.

Our losses, considering our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took 3,000 prisoners, at an expense of 450 casualties.

We established the positions won on Tuesday, eastward of Butte de Warlencourt. Our artillery dispersed the enemy massing at one point for a counter-attack.

Our aeroplanes successfully attacked an aerodrome, railways, stations and rolling-stock.

French Progress

Paris, November 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: We progressed to the northern spur of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, after a very intense bombardment. The Germans strongly counter-attacked the positions captured by us on the 7th, from the sugar-refinery at Ablaincourt to Chaulnes Wood.

Despite the obstinacy of their assault and a large use of liquid fire and tear-shells, the enemy were repulsed, with heavy losses, though some hostile fractions managed to reach a group of houses east of Pressoir. The bombardment, which we are effectually checking, continues throughout the region.

One of the foremost French correspondents at British headquarters, telegraphing from Amiens, says that the British army showed yesterday that its offensive powers have not been diminished by the protracted fighting in bad weather. The

Save Laohsikai Settlement For New Waichiaopu Chief

Tuan Gives Pledge of No Agreement Till Dr. Wu Arrives; Holiday for Sun Hung yi Rouses Speculation

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, November 16.—Tuan Chih-jui has informed the Tuchun and the Governor of Chihli that no agreement concerning the Laohsikai question will be concluded until the arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

In view of the failure of the various party leaders to come to an agreement over the insertion of the provincial system in the constitution, the joint formal conference will be resumed tomorrow, when the question will again be formally discussed. A lively debate is anticipated.

Sun Hung-yi has been granted five days leave of absence. This fact has caused much speculation in political circles, especially in view of the approaching arrival of Hsu Shih-chang.

Investigate Hungbutze Raid

Tsitsihar, November 14.—The Governor of Heilungkiang has despatched an officer of his staff and a civil official to the forest concession of Shevchenko, to investigate the recent outrage, restore the stolen property and arrest the Chinese soldiers who released the Hungbutze who were the authors of the crime.

Canton to Reduce Army

Canton, November 16.—The Provincial Assembly is considering a bill to considerably reduce the local army. There are at present over 75,000 soldiers in Canton, requiring two and a half million dollars monthly for their upkeep.

The Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a million dollar loan. General Tsen Chun-

hsuan is here to assist to pay and band the surplus army.

Big Fire at Ichang

Ichang, November 15.—A fire has destroyed one and damaged another godown belonging to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. Much cargo has been lost. The damage is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand Taels. The fire is still smouldering.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao:—President Li has instructed his secretaries to send a wire to Taiyin Hsu Yuem-hao of Shanghai to represent the President in offering sacrifice to the mother of Tang Yan-ka, Tuchun of

Hunan.

Vice-President Feng has telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang asking him to go Peking as early as possible to take up his post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chang Hsun of Hsueh-fu has asked the famous scholar Kang Yu-wei to be his high adviser.

China Times: Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has returned to Peking, but his attitude is not well defined.

The Eastern Times: Mr. Liang Chi-chia has requested the government to establish Tsai Ao temples in Yunnan, Szechuen and Peking.

The Peking government and people have appointed December 1 for a memorial service in the Central Park in honor of Tsai Ao and Hwang Hsing.

TO HOLD THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE ON NOV. 30

American Celebration in Union Church at 5.30 p.m., Preceded by Organ Recital

It has been decided to hold an American Thanksgiving Day Service on November 30th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Union Church, with an organ recital prior thereto, beginning at 5.10 o'clock. The full program will be announced later.

Defend H. & S. Bank's Dealings Over Loans

No Evidence, Says British Chancellor, of Prejudicial Relations with Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the deportations from Belgium are having a most unfortunate effect on neutral opinion, particularly in the United States, which has the welfare of the Belgians very much at heart.

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil,

Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the deportations from Belgium are a matter of very grave importance. No greater outrage against civilization has been committed even by Germany. Great Britain will support any representations made by Belgium.

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What was without doubt the most brilliant navy function ever held in Shanghai occurred last night on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn when Admiral Winterhalter entertained 300 members of the American community with a reception and dance. "To meet the officers of the Fleet," the invitation read and owing to the presence in the river of eight war vessels, several score of officers in uniform of dark blue relieved here and there by the gold cords and epaulettes of the staff made a fitting setting for the groups of brilliantly gowned women who attended. Not that civilians in their formal black were not in evidence, but as one of the fair guests remarked: "When I can dance with a man in uniform, the swallow tail doesn't count."

Mesdames Winterhalter, Kellogg, Anderson and Pickens assisted the Admiral in the receiving line.

The reception was not only one of the most interesting and the largest of the season in point of numbers, but such provision had been made for the comfort of the guests that those who had feared that the main deck ball room might be draughty were most agreeably surprised to find the deck screened with varicolored signal flags that not only tempered the wind, but shut it out altogether. Ample space was provided for the dancers and as the Flagship's band provided the music, more than one hundred couples navigated the measures of the waltz and one-step in radiant happiness.

Tomorrow, an Order-in-Council

would enable the Government to proceed against persons who wasted or destroyed food. This would prevent some farmers giving milk to pigs.

The Government would decide which articles of food should or should not be used and would also have power with regard to the sale and distribution of articles and market operations, preventing cornering, like the recent attempt made on the tea market.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Saigon on November 15 per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1, and here on December 4. Left Saigon on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Mails to Arrive:

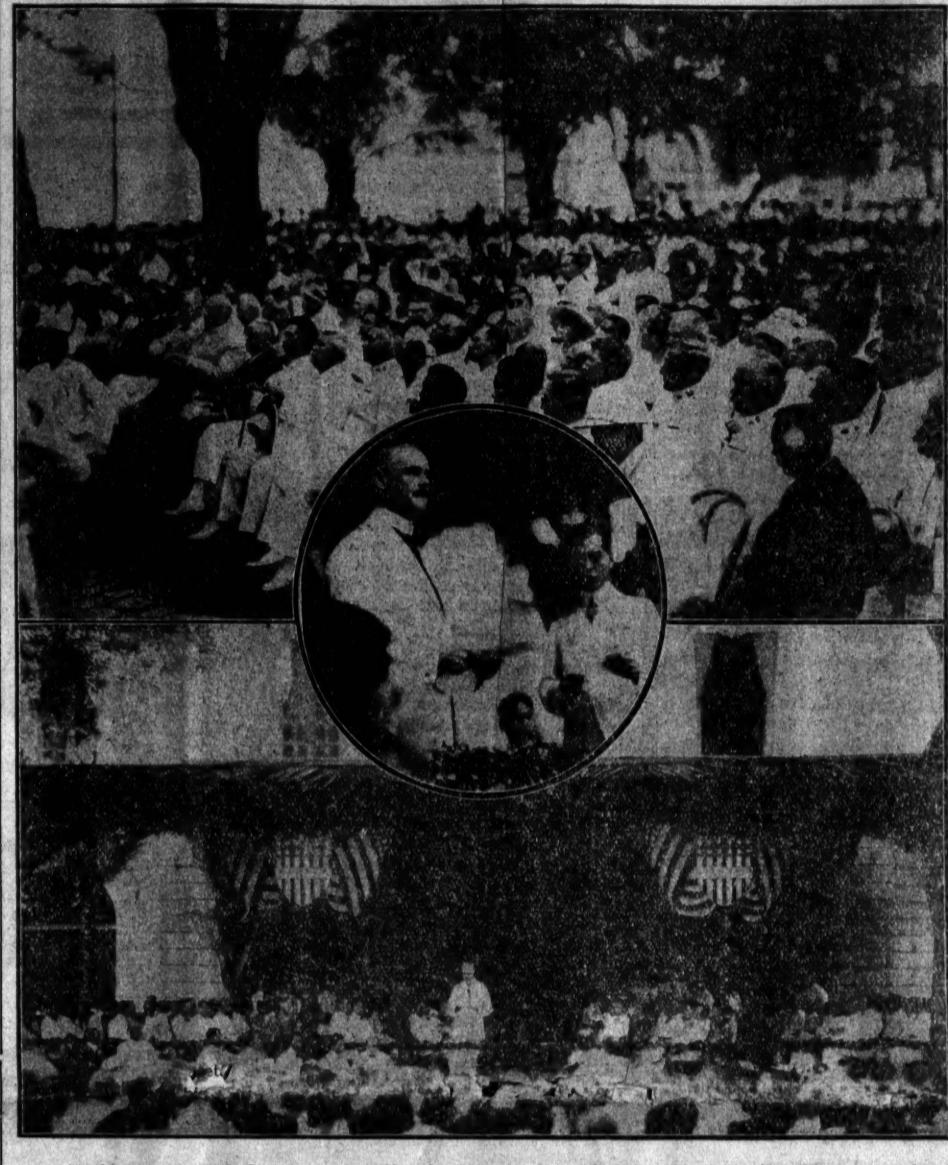
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.

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(Continued on Page 2)

20,000 Filipinos Hear Gov. Gen. Harrison Read President's Message of Freedom



At the top, part of the crowd, including in front rows members of the Philippines Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of First Instance and bureau chiefs, listening to the President's Message to the new Philippines Senate as read by Governor General Francis Burton Harrison. Center, a "close up" of Gov. Gen. Harrison and Hon. Manuel Queson, President of the Philippines Senate; below, the scene from the crowd during the reading of the message.

Admiral Entertains 350 Americans With Dance on Brooklyn

Flagship Is Scene of Brilliant Reception to Meet Officers of the Asiatic Fleet

Brilliant and Historic Scene at Government House, Manila, as Philippines Senate Is Told of Its New Power and Advised How to Safeguard And Increase It

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Manila, October 20.—Midst the click of cameras and the whirr of the movie boxes, the first completely Filipino Legislature in the history of the Philippine Islands was inaugurated on October 18, in the open air on the Plaza McKinley, in front of the historical Ayuntamiento and world-famous Cathedral, which, although it has looked down upon the many stirring events incident to the inauguration of Governors for two hundred years past, and of the revolutions and conspiracies, has never before thrown back the reverberating echoes of the cheers and applause of so great a number of people of all classes and nationalities.

Prior to the open-air joint session, the House of Representatives met in the famous Marble Hall inside the building and again, and for the third time elected Hon. Sergio Osmeña, its Speaker. At the same time, in a hastily constructed Senate Chamber on the second floor, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon was unanimously and on the first ballot elected President of the First Philippine Senate. These two young men have done more than any other Filipino to secure from Congress the great grant of popular legislation. Neither is as yet forty years old, but, as has been stated so frequently both by the press and by the public, they are the most brilliant and promising men in the country.

When Francis Burton Harrison stepped to the front of the platform to deliver his message in Spanish to the Philippine Legislature, the applause stopped and during the twenty minutes of his reading the hush of expectancy, giving way from time to time only to the murmur of approval and satisfaction, settled down on the thirty thousand people congregated there, for there is no doubt Governor-General Harrison enjoys greater popularity among the Filipinos of every class than any Governor-General who has preceded him.

When he arrived in the Philippines on October 6, 1913, he found a bi-cameral Legislature, the lower house of which was elected, and the higher house, or Commission, appointed by the President of the United States—each house jealous of its prerogatives; each house unwilling to concede certain points deemed essential by the other house, a condition which had existed and prevented the passage of an appropriation bill for four years.

Since the arrival of Governor Harrison, there never has been a misunderstanding between the two houses. The first appropriation bill after his arrival was passed during the month of January. The next two were passed before January first. No measure deemed essential by the American and Filipino members of the Commission has gone by camera without being passed by the board because of dissension between the two houses.

The Brooklyn, with its three tall stacks outlined with lights and with a searchlight playing on the flag, was a beautiful sight from the water and as the boatloads of happy dancers returned to the Customs Jetty shortly after the midnight chime, it was with regret that such occasions so rare in the social life of Shanghai cannot go on for ever.

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(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN CAPTAIN OF COLUMBIAN WAS CAPTIVE FOR WEEK

Stopped to Order; Made To Abandon Ship, Which Was Then Sunk

DETAINED ON U-49

Complains of Treatment; Allowed on Deck Only Under Armed Guard

ARABIA UNWARNED

Only American Passenger Confirms Testimony Of Others on Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corunna, November 14.—Captain Curtis, an American, the commander of the American s.s. Columbian and also the captains of two torpedoed Norwegian steamers and the captain of a British steamer have arrived here, after a week on board the U-49. Captain Curtis says that the s.s. Columbian, 8,580 tons, with a crew of 109 men, stopped on demand. He was ordered to abandon the ship, which was then torpedoed twice.

He complained of the darkness, bad food and smell of petrol on board the submarine. When allowed on deck, he was watched by the crew, with loaded revolvers.

The submarine signalled a Swedish steamer and ordered her to land the captains at Corunna.

Malta, November 14.—Mr. Paul Daner, the only American passenger on board the P. & O. s.s. Arabia, declares that the vessel was torpedoed absolutely without warning.

London, November 15.—The British steamers Corinth (3,669 tons), Bernicia (? 3,555 tons) and Sarah Radcliffe (3,233 tons), the Swedish steamer Astrid (229 tons) and the Danish steamers Ragnar (2,123 tons) and Freja (? 2,168 tons) have been sunk.

The crew of 21 from the s.s. Ragnar were placed by a German submarine on board a Dutch steamer and landed at Vigo.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, today, stated that the net loss of British steamers of over 1,000 tons during the war from all causes and up to September 30, was only slightly over 2½ per cent of the whole.

GREAT MOVE TO FORCE RUSSIANS FROM HALICZ

Lacks Success; Petrograd Does Not Expect There Will Be Tangible Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 15.—The activity of the enemy has lately been particularly directed against the Russian south-western front, namely, in the region of Halicz and the wooded Carpathians, with the object of forcing the Russian lines eastwards. So far, no success has been obtained and no tangible results are to be expected.

A great re-grouping of troops has taken place, the German Command bringing entire German battalions and regiments to the spots they consider most important strategically.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz—"Vision de Salome".....Joyce
2. One Step—"Too much Mustard"....Macklin
3. Waltz—"Beb".....Vessey
4. One Step—"You made me love you" Monaco
5. Waltz—"The Balkan Princess"....Rubens
6. One Step—"Get out and get under".....Abrahams

A. de Kruger,
Conductor-in-charge.

£4,000,000 TO VENIZELOS ADVANCED BY ENTENTE

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—In the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies have provisionally advanced the Venizelist Government £4,000,000.

A British official despatch from Salonica states that the British shelled and dispersed an enemy concentration at Krastaff, yesterday.

20,000 Filipinos Hear Gov. General

(Continued from Page 1)
or appointments. Governor-General Harrison has made a unique record in the Philippines, for his supporters have never traded a law or an appointment to secure the passage of legislation.

One great concession was granted by Governor-General Harrison to the Filipino people: the right of their elected representatives to be heard in the upper as well as in the lower house on all important matters, and the Filipino members of the Legislature have never failed to listen to the advice of their American fellow members on the Philippine Commission on matters affecting American interests, prestige, or dignity in the Philippines.

Upon the day of his arrival and before a great concourse of people, Mr. Harrison delivered the following message from the President of the United States to the Filipino people:

"We regard ourselves as trustees acting for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands."

"Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as a preparation for the independence. And we hope to move towards that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the Islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next."

"The administration will take one step at once and will give to the native citizens of the Islands a majority in the appointive Commission, and thus in the Upper as in the Lower House of the Legislature a majority representation will be secured to them."

"We do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will be given, in the action of the Commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those natives who have already come forward to represent and to lead their people in affairs."

And in his own words, he said in part as follows:

"This is the message I bear to you from the President of the United States. With his sentiments and with his policy I am in complete accord. Within the scope of my office as Governor-General I shall do my utmost to aid in the fulfillment of our promises, confident that we shall thereby hasten the coming of the day of your independence. For my own part I should not have accepted the responsibility of this great office merely for the honor and the power which it confers. My only motive in coming to you is to serve, as well as in me lies, the people of the Philippine Islands. It is my greatest hope that I may become an instrument in the further spread of democratic government."

"As for ourselves we confidently expect of you that dignity of bearing and that self-restraint which are the outward evidences of daily increasing national consciousness. In promising you on behalf of the administration immediate control of both branches of your Legislature I remind you, however, that for the present we are responsible to the world for your welfare and for your progress. Until your independence is complete we shall demand of you unremitting recognition of our sovereignty."

During the three years and more of his service as Governor-General, he has shown by action as well as by words that he has never been out of accord with the sentiments and with the policies as set forth in the President's message, and during all this time he has never failed to require the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States.

In directing the affairs of the Government, he has secured that harmony which never before has existed between the American residents and Filipino citizens of the Philippine Islands. He has been aided by Speaker Osmena in the Philippines and by Resident Commissioner Quezon in the United States. These two gentlemen have shown devotion to the cause of their people, disregard of the sacrifice of their private interests; tact, diplomacy and skill in the handling of difficult and at times strained situations brought about by anti-Filipino elements or anti-American elements, which deservedly will serve to enshrine them in the halls of fame in the minds of their countrymen now and for ever. Mr. Quezon, in his speech of acceptance of his election as President of the Philippine Senate, stated:

"The constitution of this Senate is an historical event for more than one

reason: it is not only the first senate of the Philippine Islands, but it is the first national senate of really popular character since its inception. In Europe the senators, because of the elements from which they are drawn and the source of their authority, are generally representative of the privileged classes, of the nobility and the church. In America, the senate was provided to represent in Congress the sovereign interests of the several states composing the Union. In Europe the Crown appointed and still appoints senators, who were and are chosen from amongst the dignitaries of the church or the members of the nobility. In America the senators were until recently elected by the legislature of each state. In the Philippines it was the people who elected us by direct suffrage. We do not represent privileged classes which, fortunately, do not exist here. Here we represent the people in general and to them we shall be answerable for our acts. It is the interest of the people which we have to safeguard, and it is the people as a whole whom we have to serve."

"The merits of our work will not be measurable by the quantity of the laws we pass, but by their quality. Nothing breeds more confusion in society than a constant change in legislation. To suffer the evils of an existing law is in many cases preferable to endeavoring to remedy these evils by a law passed in a haphazard way, without proper and careful consideration, because laws of this nature are productive of greater and perhaps even of irreparable harm."

"Our work will be to build up and not to tear down, and we shall not destroy the old until we are sure that the new is better."

"We have no right to refuse to confirm appointments made by the Governor-General for the sole reason that the person appointed is not to our personal liking. In no case must we ever place party interests before the interests of the community. Our duty is to advise and give consent, and not to propose or select. We must take a stand just as far removed from inaction, which is a cowardly renunciation of responsibility as from obstinacy and usurpation."

"I venture to affirm that it will greatly depend upon this Senate whether we shall have more sympathizers, not only in America, but also in other countries, with our national aspiration. If we take care to respect and enforce respect for the rights of the foreigner, we shall gain the sympathy of the world. We must aspire to bring the custodians of the good faith of the Filipino people towards other nations, and it must therefore be our endeavor to keep that faith immaculate. Our conduct must be inspired by justice, consideration, and fraternal affection, not for our own people alone, but also for foreigners."

Governor-General Harrison first read the messages from the President of the United States and Secretary of War, after which he delivered his message, in the opening paragraph of which he said:

"You have met together as the chosen representatives of the nine and one-half millions of Filipino people, to legislate for them under the terms of the recent Act of Congress. That you are truly representative of all the people is marked by the fact that among you sit a Moro Senator and two Moro Representatives, as well as native representatives of the mountain people of Ifugao and Benguet. You have been given great powers and are about to assume great responsibilities, and upon the results of your work will be based in great measure the verdict of history."

"Your friends and well-wishers all over the world rejoice with you that these privileges and opportunities have been given you, and expect of you wisdom, moderation, and that high conception of public office which is the true mark of patriotism; they realize that upon you depends not only to a great extent the economic and social welfare of your country, but also the future and final determination of your liberties as a people. In the language of the author of the new organic Act for the Philippines, Representative Jones, it gives to you 'the substance of self-government and the solemn assurance that in due time complete independence shall be theirs. It practically confers upon the Filipinos the power to determine when they shall take their place among the independent nations of the world.' The United States, in

recognition of their moral duty and in the development of their own highest ideals, have intrusted to you the legislative power to advance and develop the interests of your own people and also the power to safeguard the welfare and interests of the United States in the Far East."

Briefly commenting upon the growth of goodwill and confidence between the two houses of the Legislature, he reviewed the accomplishments of that body briefly, among which were the development of Philippine revenues; the establishment of civil government in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu; savings by way of public economy throughout the Islands; the inauguration and success of the plan to break down the barrier between the non-Christian in the Mountain Province and his Christian brother; the development and construction of the road and bridge system; encouragement and stimulation of public learning and agriculture; increase in the number of schools; efficiency of the re-organized Public Health Service of the Philippine Islands; the appropriation of a million pesos for combatting infant mortality; granting increased popular control in provincial governments; and the establishment of the Philippine National Bank.

Governor-General Harrison reported that under authority of the Act of the Philippine Legislature granted at the preceding session, negotiations for the purchase of the Railroad Company, the principal transportation system in the Philippine Islands were about completed, and stated: "Just as the management of the Philippine National Bank has been completely free from the interference of minor political considerations, so it is to be assumed that the operation of this great railroad system will be equally successful in avoiding that danger."

The Governor-General then invited attention to salaries paid officers and employees of the Insular Government and made recommendation to make them more proportionate to the still very limited revenues of the Government; also recommending adjustment of the high salaries received by Americans by reason of their having to give up their occupations in the United States, when their positions are filled by native Filipinos, and recommended that in the solution of this problem care should be exercised that no injustice be done to officers or employees now occupying offices.

One of the most important recommendations was for the consideration of the revision of the land laws for the purpose of facilitating the more rapid development and settling up of the public lands, and the revision of the mining laws of the Philippines was also recommended, as was the continuation of the public school policy, and increased appropriation for agricultural instruction and sanitation. After commenting upon the abnormally high price of fuel, both petroleum and oil, the Governor-General said:

"Under the present conditions, rapid expansion of your industries and transportation systems is extremely difficult and cannot be successfully accomplished without cheap fuel. The Bureau of Science has reported that supplies of both coal and oil are to be found in these Islands, and I suggest an ample and liberal appropriation for the purpose of immediate development through governmental agents or supervision of your coal and oil fields. This would stimulate your industry and commerce more than any other possible action within your power."

The spirit of co-operation between the two bodies, and the faith of their members in the Governor-General is demonstrated by the fact that already acts are being prepared based on the recommendations made in the message. Never before has such harmony prevailed between Filipinos and the Americans.

Commissioner Quezon is well known to many of the Americans at Shanghai. On his return on the steamer "Athena" he endeavored to get ashore but was unable to do so, and expresses his regret whenever he meets anyone from Shanghai. On the date of his arrival here he was given a tremendous banquet attended by all nationalities and thereby hangs a tale which amused those on the outside and threatened for a time to cause dissension among the American residents in Manila. As is known to Shanghaiers, there has been always an American element in the Philippines opposed to the extension of self-government to the Filipinos, and which has not only been bitterly opposed to it but to everything Filipino. However, after the Jones Bill had passed and there was no longer hope of defeating that measure, through a shrewd political move, representatives of the so-called other American opposition, and having themselves placed on the Quezon reception committee, and aside from one or two personal friends of Mr. Quezon, no American was on this committee who had not bitterly opposed the extension of self-government.

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35 Nanking Road

Beaumont-Hamel Formidable Fort

(Continued from Page 1)

Thiepval salient has always been an awkward point and the British objective was to break the Beaumont-sur-Ancre to Schwaben line and to aim repeated blows at the enemy. Germans Were Surprised

The British advantage in morale was increased yesterday by the element of surprise. There were no fewer than five German trench-lines, between the Ancre and Beaumont-Hamel, the latter being a much more formidable stronghold than Thiepval.

A splendid, dashing infantry attack on a front of four miles suc-

ceeded a brief but extremely violent artillery bombardment. The Germans, evidently thinking that the artillery bombardment was merely a barrage, remained in their dug-outs and were captured in great numbers.

The fourth enemy line was rushed in eighteen minutes and all the objectives attained. "When I left the battle-field, the enemy were being pursued, hammered and beaten and making no attempt to recover themselves."

Amsterdam, November 15.—The German official communiqué today reports: Yesterday was a great battle-day in the region of the Ancre, equaling the 18th. The British attacked in heavy masses and captured Beaumont-Hamel. Elsewhere they failed.

The communiqué shows that Brandenburg troops and a Guards Division are among the troops now opposing the British in the Ancre region.

'British Pushed Us Back'
Is Admission by Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Headquarters, November 13.—Between the Ancre and the Somme, there was a temporary strong artillery fight. Our fire dispersed the hostile infantry on the ground before our positions south of Warlencourt and was effective also against gatherings in the British trenches west of Faucourt l'Abbaye.

In Sallie-Sallise, we held the eastern edge of the village. On both sides of the village, the French attacked in heavy masses and captured Beaumont-Hamel. Elsewhere they failed.

A French advance, launched north of the Doller, in Upper Alsace, after an artillery preparation, failed completely.

November 14.—Yesterday, there was violent fighting on both sides of the Ancre. Strong British attacks, prepared by concentrated fire of the heaviest calibers, were launched against our positions in the advanced angle in the south-west. The enemy, under considerable sacrifices, succeeded in pushing us back from Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre, Division and the adjoining lines into new and previously prepared positions.

The tenacious defence caused us considerable losses too. At other places on the front which were under attack, extending from east of Hebuterne to south of Grandcourt, the British, wherever they entered our positions, were ejected by strong counter-attacks of our infantry. The French attacks in the sector of Sallie-Sallise failed.

When You Go For a Walk in The Country Round Shanghai,

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees, will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

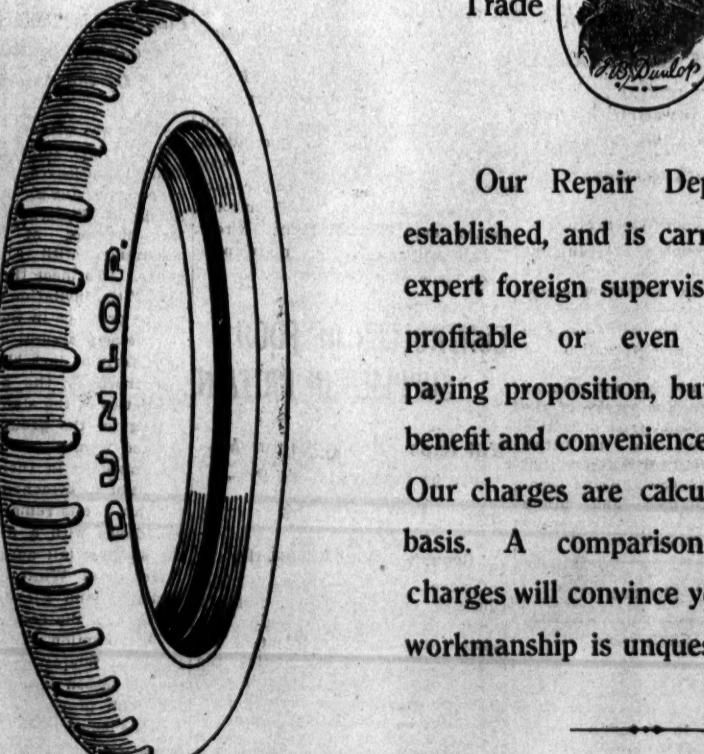
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PARIS FASHIONS

Straight Line from Head to Heel Dominates—Superb Brocades with Voluminous Shoulder Drapery—Grecian Directoire Styles

New York, October 8.—The silhouettes of the American woman, if she follow fashion, will be changed in November to the silhouette that the French woman adopted in July. America is usually three months behind Paris in the adoption of a style. In July, the women of Paris wore full skirts that hung closely to the figure in a straight line from the hips, and loose coats that reached half way between the waist and hips, with a belt or a corded line to distinguish the upper from the lower part. Their hats were quite high in the crown and small in the brim.

At the same hour, the American women were wearing skirts that stood out at the hips or hem and were covered with foolish little tabs of drapery and bits of ornamentation, and coats that rippled out from the waistline.

This silhouette was dead in Paris. If the sartorial world swings around as it always swings, on the even routine in which it has always gone, the silhouette of France will be the silhouette of America within the next few weeks.

The woman who looks at the shop windows and sees hundreds of gowns that look exactly like those that were displayed in April will contend that there is no portent of a change in the silhouettes. But she should wait. We will not accept the French idea at once, for the people who make the styles have not yet arrived in town, and even those actresses to whom we look for good clothes have started their new plays in gowns that were designed the first of August.

Two Types of Moyen-age

Today, the two styles that are running neck and neck are different variations of the Moyen-age. Any woman in New York can buy the original for \$400 and the copy for \$40. This works for good and for evil. It puts the great majority in touch with the last fashion from France, and it gives the selective woman a chance to discard what is universal and burst forth in what is unusual.

Several of the best French houses, if not all of them, have produced two variants of the Moyen-age. They will be shown the shopper at once as the first choice of fashion. One type has a long, slim, but not fitted, bodice with the skirt pleated or slightly draped in umbrella folds at a line placed several inches below the hips. The other gown is a straight tunic copied from William the Norman, with its open sleeves, neck reaching to the collar bone, and embroidery at the edges.

William the Conqueror brought this fashion from France to the early Britons, and the women of that nation wore it something over three centuries, making it short or long as the fashions changed. And so even in the eleventh century the world looked to France for its fashions.

The girdle which these women of France and England wore is also the one adopted today. It is a heavy silken cord knotted at the side of the front and used to hold in the slight fulness which hangs from shoulder to ankles.

For street gowns and afternoon frocks, these two varieties of the Moyen-age rule the dressmaking world. They are made in every material. Chiffon velvet embroidered in gold serves for the afternoon, rough woolen material, something like that woven in the time of William the Norman, has been copied by Rodier and is used in the expensive informal frocks.

Again the Napoleonic

In evening gowns, each of these varieties of the Moyen-age is dis-

carded. The Napoleonic era reigns. This epoch of dress embraced such a variety of styles that it is no wonder the designers go back to it for inspiration.

In its groups are the Directoire, the classic Roman, which in its turn had been borrowed from the Greek, the barbaric Russian, which came about after the defeat of Moscow, the sumptuous costumery of the fifteenth century in Italy, as well as the seductive and exotic things from Egypt.

In France, fashions follow the flag. Napoleon loved clothes. Fashion was one of his byplays, and he certainly contributed through his battles to the dress of men and women for more than one century.

Changing the Silhouette

If a woman wants to dress well this season, she must keep her mind on the fact that almost any fashion from the long Napoleonic era will go, and she must absolutely refrain from flaring anywhere.

Let her look at the pictures of the women of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries and take their silhouette for her own.

In evening gowns she can skimp the material as much as she wishes and look like a flexible board; and to keep herself from being too sharply outlined against the landscape, the designers give her the chance for an exquisite background of curves in the universal shoulder and arm drapery of splendid metal lace or embroidered tulle.

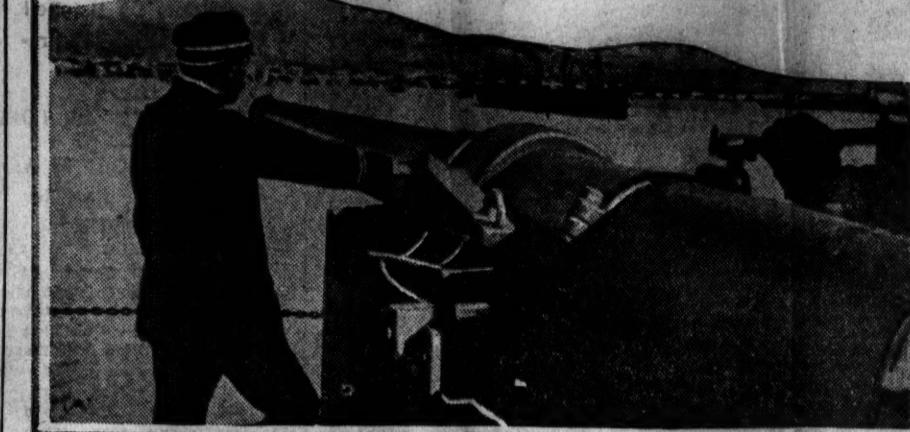
It is well that the fashion does not call for much material in evening gowns. Brocades at \$30 a yard, satin at \$10, and embroidered tulle at any price that the shop or dressmaker cares to ask, are certainly pearls with a price.

In street frocks the silhouette must be straight, but more material is used in the skirt of these than in the evening gowns. Whatever material is there must be soft and clinging to the figure. The woman, and not the dressmaker, is allowed to display all her curves this season. She has eliminated curves as much as diet and exercise allow her, so it is best to say that the gowns will let her show every line in her body, from shoulder to heel.

Street suits have longer skirts and there is an absence of all superfluous fabric or ornamentation, except just what is needed. Here and there are embroidered pockets placed flatly below the hips; again, one sees a deep, ornate band of machine stichery in an ecclesiastical design, but of four there in little. Its lavish use is reserved for afternoon coats, evening wraps, and street cape collars.

All skirts are longer. The evenly short skirt is dead in France, and it will probably die here this month. It goes into the fashions that were, along with all the frippery and foolishness and fussiness of the mid-Victorian period which we have allied to the Louis Quinze phase of dress. In Paris, Louis Quinze and Louis Seize have for six months been as dead in dress as they have been in reality for two centuries. The styles were kept alive in the dressmakers' shops only through the American demand. Skirts will be long and will not bulge, and they give one an uncanny feeling that they will soon become still longer, and that is what we do not want. This Winter they will be worn at what is known as the line of decency, which is a trifle above the ankles. This verdict does not hold in evening gowns, however, if one follows the verdict of Callot and Bulloz, for their frocks are exceedingly short in front, sloping to a long train at the back.

The three-quarter coat is offered by the best French houses as an ad-



French Guarding the Roadstead at Salonica

This picture shows the Greek city of Salonica as seen from the deck of a French destroyer, which is acting as a guard for the transports of the Allies lying in the roadstead. The officer is standing beside one of the big guns.

junct to the full, ankle-length skirt, but the combination is so awkward that it is unworthy of French art.

Here and there the observer finds a tendency to plain, narrow skirts. If the three-quarter coats win out, the narrow skirt will come in.

It will be the ruling fashion in the evening, and that gives one a feeling that it will soon become the ruling fashion on the street.

Important evening gowns are only two yards wide at the hem, and Callot makes one distinguished frock of black satin with a skirt that is four inches longer than the feet. In the front, its slight fulness is pulled tightly back by an elastic, so that when the wearer walks, the gown wrinkles up over the ankles, yet appears to hold the feet hobbled together.

It may be that this season will go into the history of dress as the most gorgeous and expensive that has been known since the Italian fifteenth century epoch. And we know by slippings at old accounts that even the brides of the de Medicis did not spend as much money on their clothes as the rich American woman will this Winter.

Women's apparel is luxurious, exotic, fantastic, gorgeous, and yet the fantastic part is less offensive than it has been for ten years. The fantasy is a pleasing one when appearing as an artistic Egyptian evening gown by Callot, or a wonderful honey-colored velvet trimmed in gold and yellow fur by Cheruit, or an evening gown by Bulloz to represent the "Marsellaise," in black satin and the red of the French flag.

The most difficult thing about these gowns is their cost, but it is not necessary for women to buy the French originals. One thing is true: if they have them copied, it is not possible for them to be the same.

The materials are not obtainable in this country, and the price of the gowns kept a large majority of American buyers from purchasing enough in Paris to make many copies over here.

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The materials are not obtainable in this country, and the price of the gowns kept a large majority of American buyers from purchasing enough in Paris to make many copies over here.

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ridges for ball in the weapons to be used.

Thinking that a ball cartridge may have been left in Jopke's weapon by oversight, one of the seconds hurriedly sought a physician. Examination developed the fact that Honick was unconscious, but unscathed. His condition tonight was said to be critical.



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Dr. Welch of Johns Hopkins
Gives Great Praise To The
English Medical Service

MEN WHO 'FUNK' TREATED

Hospital Established for Those
Who Were Called Cowards
In Former Wars

New York, October 8.—Dr. William H. Welch, head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who has just returned from England and France, where he visited the leading medical men engaged in the care of the civil population as well as those directing hospitals, has learned many important things about all phases of the war. He talked with members of Parliament, members of the Cabinet, army officers, heads of hospitals, and directors of research work.

How England is clearing the air of Zeppelins and the ocean and channels of submarines he learned from high authorities, and he did not overlook an opportunity to find out anything, because after he arrived in London a letter he received from the President of the United States enlarged the purpose of his mission, made it scientific in a broader sense than the commission from the Rockefeller Institute indicated.

As head of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, he has the responsibility for establishing in Baltimore in connection with the Johns Hopkins Medical School a school of hygiene and public health. For the President of the United States and for the National Academy of Sciences he had the heavier responsibility of looking into what is sometimes referred to as "national preparedness for war and peace."

After referring to many old friends he met, including Lord Bryce and Sir William Osler, Dr. Welch chuckled and said:

"I met another old friend. He bears my name because I discovered him. I mean the gaseous bacillus. This bacillus, which I isolated in my work at Hopkins, makes many jagged wounds more dangerous than they would otherwise be. It is carried in the soil, and breeds only when deeply imbedded in flesh. The evidence of it is swelling that crackles when touched. A gas is formed in the tissues, and it is of course very painful, and at times fatal."

"A distinct new disease is trench fever. This is as distinct as typhoid and somewhat resembles dengue or bone-break fever. It has many victims. Many die of it, and others are laid up for long periods."

Men Who 'Funk' Treated

Men who won't fight, who shiver, get cold, scream, become hysterical when they hear the shots fired, are not branded in this war as cowards, at least not in the British Army. Many of them are men who volunteered, who went into the army because they wanted to do their bit and because they thought they could do a bit. The first crash of big guns proves that they cannot do anything but shiver with terror. Just as the heroes from the front are nursed back to health for further service, so these men who funk are handled tenderly.

A Johns Hopkins nurse, a woman who dealt with all forms of insanity due to fear while in the Phibbs Clinic, at Hopkins, has charge of this Shock Hospital. Dr. Welch met many women in many places in England and France who are doing remarkable work, but nothing impressed him more than the work of this nurse. The men get treatment, some time for a year in this hospital in London, and then are sent back to the front and fight like other soldiers.

"In past wars disease has killed more men than bullets," said Dr. Welch, "but we have had a chance to die of our injuries." Alfred Koenig, Surgeon General of the army, said it was not so hard to get sanitary conditions in camp, but to get everything right and then keep everything right even into the trenches was the problem. This is being done. I visited the experiment station and saw the incinerators and the apparatus for sterilizing the water and other devices. The English are an inventive people. This incinerator, which disposes of everything, shows that every soldier is vaccinated against typhoid, para-typhoid A, para-typhoid B, and those who go to the Eastern field are vaccinated against cholera. The four vaccines are given in one injection. These measures of prevention are successful. There is, of course, a case here or there of typhoid, but practically none.

"I looked into the tuberculosis in the army and found there is a great deal of it. I found the United States is popular in France, but I am sorry I cannot say the same about England. There is no open hostility, but dissatisfaction. They do not give us any credit for our negotiations in connection with the submarines.

114 Submarines Captured

"I met a policeman at Dover and asked him why the boat was late. He said:

"Submarines got a few boats out there; but we will get the submarines. Two out there. We'll get both."

"I was informed by better authority—in fact, by persons in a position to know the exact facts—that nets have captured 114; another authority told me 160 submarines. No rescue is made. I heard of a net 100 miles long, but it seems inconceivable to me."

"The anti-aircraft guns do not

Carpentier's War Gallantry Equals His Ring Courage



Here is Georges Carpentier, heavy weight champion boxer of Europe up to the time he went to the front in France. He has been decorated with the "Croix de Guerre with Palm" for remarkable sangfroid and bravery when flying over the enemy's lines. The honor was conferred on Carpentier after a notable feat. The boxer, in one critical day, flew several times for 200 meters over the foemen's lines during foggy and rainy weather. His aeroplane was riddled with bullets and splinters of shells, and he displayed great coolness and never returned without executing his mission.

SAY KAISER REFUSED TO DISCUSS PEACE

Declined To See Gerard When Conference Was Sought In September

Philadelphia, October 10.—The Public Ledger will print tomorrow morning the following from its correspondent, William C. Bullitt, who was a fellow-passenger with Ambassador Gerard on board the Frederick VIII.

I am able to state with absolute certainty that the Ambassador brings no statement of definite peace terms, either from the Kaiser or from the Chancellor or from heads of the Foreign Office. Ambassador Gerard has not seen the Kaiser since his visit to the Great Headquarters last April.

Moreover, I am able to state from German sources that four weeks ago the Kaiser refused to grant to Ambassador Gerard another conference with the council at headquarters for the purpose of discussing Germany's peace terms. That council rules Germany. The Kaiser presides, and at the table sit Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral Holtzendorff, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs von Jagow, Secretary of State for the Interior Helferich, and several of the Kaiser's personal advisers.

When Germany's peace terms are formulated they will be formulated by that council, and the fact that the American Ambassador was not granted a conference at headquarters is alone proof positive that Germany is not considering a move for peace by way of the White House.

Ambassador Gerard had talks with the Chancellor and von Jagow before he left Berlin, but they were merely conversations in which the leaders of the Foreign Office reaffirmed their willingness to talk about peace in the customary unspecific manner, and offered no basis for a peace move by the President. Indeed, great as is the desire for peace in Germany, the leaders of the Foreign Office do not look with favor upon mediation by the President of the United States.

At the present moment Germans, from throne to the stable, believe "the hand of Wilson is the hand of England," and a recent emissary of the President who was sent to convince the German Foreign Office of the President's true neutrality completely failed to shake this belief.

Indeed, at the present moment Germany is thinking a great deal less about peace via the United States than about war with the United States. That is the true reason for the return of Mr. Gerard. The Ambassador's object is to discuss with the President the specific steps which may be taken by the United States to keep Germany from beginning again to sink merchant ships without warning. In addition, his wish is to acquaint the President with the details of the inner political struggle between the supporters of von Tirpitz and the supporters of Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg—a struggle whose outcome will determine whether or not the United States is to be drawn into the war.

Berlin one hears on every side the prediction that sinking without

OIL MAGNATES ARE NOT WORRIED CONCERNING NEW NEAR-GASOLINE

U. S. Officials Do Not Believe They Are Trying To Prevent Development

CHARGE MADE BY MR. FORD

At Present the Cost of Anything To Take Its Place Is Prohibitive

Washington, September 30.—Government officials do not agree with the statement recently attributed to Henry Ford of Detroit that big oil magnates are doing their best to suppress the development of substitutes for gasoline. If there are such officials they cannot be found in the departments that ordinarily have to do with investigating the production of substances to take the place of gasoline in combustion engines.

"Thus far," said Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, "the Government has never had submitted to it a substance that will really do the combustion work of gasoline, with the exception of alcohol and aside from benzol, naphtha and other near-gasoline products. All the products they claim will do the work of gasoline are manufactured mostly of that natural product.

The oil interests would have little cause to try to suppress the development of substitutes. They are having a hard time supplying the market at present and are resorting to patented methods for redistilling crude waste oils to take off additional gasoline to meet the demand."

Never Heard Of It

At the Federal Trade Board it was said no rumors had ever come to them that oil interests were employing unfair methods to kill off competition from inventors of gasoline substitutes. The only manner in which the oil magnates could operate unfairly against the invention of substitutes was said to be through lowering the price of gasoline to drive the inventors out of the market, or by bribing those familiar with trade secrets to give up formulas for any gasoline substitute that might come on the market. No facts have come to light, it was said, showing either of these conditions to exist.

The statement that denatured alcohol, if used in place of gasoline, would drive the latter off the market was scouted by Dr. Alzberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

"Alcohol can be used very efficiently in gasoline engines," he said. "This is generally known; but it is also known that the cost of alcohol for use as a combustion engine is in excess of the price of gasoline. Denatured alcohol is very easily made, and the formulas and Treasury Department prescriptions for making it are quite widely known. Nevertheless, it is not generally used in place of gasoline, simply because it costs too much."

In an interview recently printed Henry Ford is said to have made the statement that those interested in gasoline were to blame for the nonuse of denatured alcohol in place of the product they were trying to market.

"There is no need of the oil interests taking an active stand against the production of gasoline substitutes or the use of alcohol or benzol in place of gasoline," said W. A. Williams, Chief of the petroleum division of the Bureau of Mines.

"Present indications are that our gasoline supply may be cut off inside of thirty years. At present the producers are having a hard time supplying the markets. There were 1,072,000,000 gallons produced last year. This year there will be an increase to a billion and a quarter gallons. This will hardly be enough. Oil refiners will resort to redistillation of crude oil wastes to secure at

least five million more gallons of gasoline. Automobile manufacturers tell us there will be three million automobiles operating this year, an increase of a million over the number operated last year.

efficient material has been found, but this is evidence that Uncle Sam is going after the substance and if there is any substitute he will willingly test and develop it.

The methods of redistillation in use by the oil interests are known as the Burton and Rittman processes. The Burton process is a method invented by Standard Oil Company interests and is employed by them. The Rittman process was developed in the Bureau of Mines, and licenses have been extended to all oil interests for its use. Twenty-two independent oil firms are using it and a specified license was offered Henry Ford by the Bureau of Mines through his agents to use the process in increasing the supply of gasoline. After many months he has not formally accepted the license, it was learned.

After the production of the gasoline and other bi-products of the crude oils there is a heavy oil waste given off that heretofore had been thrown aside or sold at a loss. By what is known as oil-cracking this waste is redistilled and the heavy oils "cracked," thereby giving what is practically a new crude oil. From this more gasoline of a cheaper grade is taken off. It is through this means that approximately 5,000,000 gallons, extra production of gasoline is hoped to be effected this year. Authorities here believe that in view of this process oil distributors will be able to keep the cost of gasoline around 20 cents this winter.

At the Commerce and Justice Departments it was said no information had come to the attention of officials to lead them to believe the oil interests were trying to suppress the development of gasoline substitutes. In case they did hear evidence of such activity, it was intimated, prosecutions could be looked for, but the general impression among officials seemed to be that the only thing that is hindering invention of an efficient gasoline substitute is the fact that if such a thing exists it will take years of investigation to discover it.

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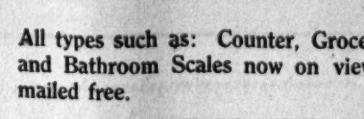
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TEN NAMED FOR CHINA'S NEW COUNCIL OF ELDERS

They include Tong Shao-yi, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Prince Na and Dr. Sun Yat-sen

The Eastern Times reports that the bill for the law of the Kuolauyuan or Council of Elders has been drafted by the Bureau of Legislature and has been sent to the House of Representatives.

The following are reported to be the Elders:

Sun Yat-sen, Hsu Shih-chang, Kang Yu-wel, Li Ching-hsi, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Tong Shao-yi, Chao Erh-hsun, Chang Chien, Chang Ping-lin, and Prince Na Yen-tu.

The draft law reads as follows:

Article 1. The Kuolauyuan is organised with the elders of the state specially recommended by the President.

Article 2. The Elders of the State are to be consulted on state affairs by the President.

Article 3. The Elders of the State should not exceed ten persons.

Article 4. They should be persons of over 50 years with one of the following qualifications:

1.—Served as either the President or the Vice-President of the Republic.

2.—Have shown great merit to the State with moral standing and popularity.

3.—Learned in Chinese and Foreign learning with practical knowledge.

Article 5. The Elders of the State should not have any other official duties.

Article 6. The Kuolauyuan will have the oldest member as its President and the next oldest deputy President and when of the same age the date of appointment in the Council will decide the seniority.

Article 7. The Kuolauyuan may present its views to the President in addition to replying to enquiries from the President.

Article 8. The matters consulted and in presenting the views of the Council will be discussed by the Elders at meetings convened by the President of the Kuolauyuan.

Article 9. The Elders may present their personal views to the President and the President may consult about State Affairs with one of the Elders or several of them.

Article 10. The matters consulted on or proposed by the Kuolauyuan will be decided by the President himself at his own choice.

Article 11. There is no fixed term for the post of the Elders and whenever a new President of the Republic is elected they may continue on in the Council.

Article 12. Four secretaries will be attached to the Kuolauyuan to attend to despatches, general secretarial works and accounts and these secretaries will be appointed by the President of the Kuolauyuan.

Article 13. The detailed regulations for the meetings and the affairs of the Kuolauyuan will be decided by the Kuolauyuan itself.

Article 14. This law is effective from the date of the promulgation.

News Briefs

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. L. Zenor have returned to Shanghai and are staying at the Hotel Kalee.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, November 23, at 5.30 p.m., when a lantern lecture will be given by Miss H. C. Bowser, on "A Visit to the Buddhist Temples of the Kongo-san, Korea." The meeting is open to the public.

Governor Tai of Nanking has asked the Tao-yin of Shanghai, Hsu Yuen-hao, to take strict measures to prohibit the export of copper cents which, as reported, are being bought by the merchants of a certain country, thus causing great uneasiness in the money market. It is understood that Tao Hsu has already acted upon this instruction and the Superintendent of the Shanghai Maritime Customs has been requested to lend his assistance.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown S. McClintic, who have just completed two years of service in Russia and Persia with the American and Russian Red Cross, are in Peking and will remain in China for several weeks before going to Japan on their way back to the United States. Dr. McClintic's home is at Peru, Indiana.—*Peking Gazette*.

British Red Cross Fund

Now Over £5,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 15.—A letter to the Duke of Connaught from Lord Lansdowne mentions that the British Red Cross Fund exceeds £5,000,000.

Turn Germany Into Huge Business Firm

Groener Tries to Counteract Results of Somme; All From 16 To 60 At Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 15.—Inspired telegrams emphasise the tremendous reorganisation of Germany's war industry, which is being carried out by General Groener, the head of the new War Department. They admit this is the direct result of the battle of the Somme, which had showed the immensity of the munitions' efforts of the Entente, especially Great Britain.

General Groener is treating Germany like a huge business firm, organising all the labor for Army purposes. He is assisted by one military and one technical Chief of Staff, the latter being an ex-director of the Gruson works at Magdeburg and controls the iron and steel works, chemistry, agriculture and other departments. High officers, specially withdrawn from the front, are assisted by numerous technical advisers.

The age limits of the German labor levy are from 16 to 60. Feeding is to be organised in three classes. Firstly: heavy manual and brain workers, who will have first call on fats, meats and stimulants. Secondly: laborers doing lighter work, whose food will be regulated by the character of their work. Thirdly: the aged and infirm, who will have the leavings. There is a prospect of bitter controversy on the compulsory employment of women.

The Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten says that Britain's obstinacy necessitates the conversion of Germany into a huge munitions factory. It continues: "When Kitchener, in 1914, said that the war would begin for Britain in 1916, we all smiled. We have since been compelled to admit that we under-estimated the British nation."

"Now, we know that it is our real enemy who will ruthlessly use every means to accomplish our downfall. It has not shrunk from sacrificing its personal liberty to accomplish its aim."

The paper urges compulsory joint meals for the whole population.

U. S. College Football Results October 7

East and South

Tufts, 7; Harvard, 3. Yale, 61; Virginia, 3. Princeton, 29; North Carolina, 0. Pennsylvania, 27; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

Navy, 13; Georgetown, 7. Army, 14; Washington and Lee, 7. Dartmouth, 47; Lebanon Valley College, 0.

University of Pittsburgh, 58; Westminster, 0.

Brown, 42; Trinity, 0. Colby, 13; New Hampshire State, 0. Penn State, 50; Bucknell, 7. Washington and Jefferson, 21; West Virginia's Wesleyan, 0.

Lehigh, 61; Albright, 6. Washington, 14; Washington and Jefferson College, 0.

Haverford College, 0; Stevens Institute of Technology, 0.

Catholic University, 34; Richmond College, 6.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, 0.

University of Rochester, 28; St. Lawrence, 0.

Colgate University, 28; University of Maine, 0.

Villanova College, 3; Muhlenberg College, 0.

Johns Hopkins, 34; Mount St. Mary's, 6.

Wesleyan, 3; Rhode Island State, 2.

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Fordham, 26; Western Maryland, 0.

Hamilton, 14; Columbia, 7.

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WEATHER

Overcast and gloomy weather in our regions. Rough weather on both sides of the Philippines.

IMPERIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 17, 1916

Count Terauchi

(New York Times)

COUNT Terauchi has thought it advisable to disclaim, in an Associated Press interview, any warlike purpose for the new Ministry of which he is the head. Possibly his selection as Prime Minister was intended to convince the Chinese Government of the "firmness" of Japan in its treatment of and demands upon China. To the rest of the world the change of Ministry is to signify nothing. Since Okuma's resignation was long expected and had been offered more than a year ago, since Japan under forms of the Constitution is steadily controlled by a small group of men, since ministerial responsibility to Parliament does not exist for her, the rise and fall of Ministries are rather a perplexity to foreigners, a game of the Elder Statesmen, than the indication of policies.

If Count Terauchi had passed his life in foreign embassies, instead of having been Director of the Military Academy, Minister of War, Field Marshal, and so on, his policy could be anticipated as neither more nor less warlike on that account. It will be a Japanese policy directed by some of the ablest and shrewdest statesmen in the world solely to the believed advantage of Japan. There is no more patriotic and loyal people than the Japanese. The currents of popular opinion are turned, the strings of national and international interests are pulled by wise old hands.

Count Terauchi denies that he will take up with the United States the questions of immigration or discriminatory State legislation. He disclaims sympathy with Baron Sakatani's recent interview. As to the open door, "people talk of closing it," but "that is a complete non possumus." That is perhaps too modest a phrase. The closing or opening may be a matter of "we wish" rather than of "we can't," but after so many treaties and reassurances it would be churlish to worry about the open door, especially since the United States shows no excessive zeal to push her goods through it. Japan's present engagements and interests bind her to the policy of the open door. We are good customers. The geographic and economic advantages which she has with regard to the Chinese markets may well suffice here.

"So long as Japan's vital interests and dignity are not infringed," says Count Terauchi, "Japan will take no aggressive step against any nation, especially America." Industrial weavers of lies and legends are always trying to make trouble between the United States and Japan. There is no apparent reason for controversy between the two nations except as to the somewhat sensitive Japanese dignity. Count Terauchi disavows any intention of reopening the matters as to which the Chauvinists of Nippon have held that dignity infringed. The disposition of the German possessions which have come into Japanese hands in the war waits upon peace.

The Premier's language about China is indefinite, perhaps a trifle patronizing. He has not had time to discuss China with his associates, the Ministry being but a day old at the time of the interview:

"However, speaking generally, Japan's ambition is to have China benefit, like Japan, from the fruits of world civilization and world progress."

The Japanese and Chinese people have sprung from the same stock. Our future destiny is a common destiny that is historically involved."

Cynics in Peking will perhaps recall ill-naturedly that the Japanese and the Koreans sprang from the same stock, and that since 1910 they have had a common destiny.

Correspondence

"Safety First"

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I am sure many of your readers will appreciate the circular issued by Mr. McColl, General Manager of the Shanghai Tramway Company, calling attention to the fact that many children—and older people also—are in constant danger of being hurt by jumping on and off tramcars while in motion.

I would, however, draw Mr. McColl's attention to the fact that if instructions were given to the conductors and the drivers not to start a car until all passengers have boarded it there would be still fewer accidents. I could mention occasion after occasion when persons—usually ladies—were about to board a car, when it started and the would-be passengers were in danger of being dashed to the ground. I hope strict instructions will be issued to conductors not to give the starting signal while any person is in the act of boarding the car, and those failing to obey such instructions be severely punished. Thanking you, I am, very truly yours,

WALTER H. CHEN
National Committee
Y. M. C. A.

Mistake Of The Small Family

A Physician, writing to the Times on "The Size of Families," says:

"The Bishop of London has, in a recent address, grasped this thorny question with his wonted courage. In reality he is raising not one question but two—(1) the size of the family; (2) the control of its production.

"Civilisation involves the control and intelligent guidance of the forces of nature. Why, then, should not the greatest of all forces be thus controlled? The large, haphazard families of former days have a fine record, but, like most things haphazard, they fit with difficulty into an organised social fabric. A suitable interval between one birth and the next is often advantageous to a woman's health, helps to maintain her youth and vigor, and gives her the opportunity of continuing an intelligent interest in outside things, to the advantage not only of herself, but also of her husband and children. There is often a distinct disadvantage in her youth being too continuously occupied in child-bearing."

"Another important aspect is that control of the production of offspring makes earlier marriages possible. A young man who is fighting his way in the world can face, say, two children in the first five years after marriage without being able to face three or four. His conscience forbids him to bring into the world children he cannot keep and convert his wife into a drudge. As success comes to him he will look forward, if he is wise, to the increase of his family."

"But if the Bishop means to confine his condemnation to the cult of small families, I am sure he will carry with him the earnest support of my profession. The too small family is disadvantageous to itself, to its parents, and to the nation. There is an idea prevalent that the bearing of children is detrimental to the maintenance of a woman's youth. The contrary is the truth. Imagine a young woman of 30 with, say, two children, finally extinguishing at that early age the maternal side of her nature. Far from saving her youth, she is prejudicing it, and in addition she is inviting shrinkage of mind and sympathy. The woman who maintains best her youth of body and mind is the one with the larger family wisely distributed through the years."

"Nor does the happiness of the family fare better. Children need each other—youth needs youth. Isolated children are often pathetic figures—over-sensitive, unchildlike, and more difficult to maintain in health and cure of disease. Their parents, for their part, are over-anxious and apprehensive. A long-sighted philosophy would say, 'keep the nursery open as long life is possible; it will bring you joy and elasticity of mind when you most need it.'

"Of the many lessons which the war has taught us, surely there are few more patent than the mistake of the small family. What cup of bitterness could be deeper than the loss of the only son when there might have been others! This war has kindled afresh the flame of patriotism; it is going to re-enthronize the things which matter. This Empire needs to be peopled by Britons, and no greater service can be rendered to it than the production of healthy families as large as the means of parents renders possible."

Irish Leaders Fall Out Over Home Rule Fiasco

William O'Brien, the leader of the Independent Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, has definitely broken with John Redmond and his followers, as well as with Premier Asquith. He holds that the Home Rule breakdown was caused by John Redmond having "accepted bribes" from the Premier; he believes that Redmond's party is shattered, and contends that the Irish agitation must start afresh with new men.

Mr. O'Brien is, with the exception of T. M. Healy and Laurence Ginnell, the only member of the Irish National Party who has retained the confidence of his constituents since Home Rule was suspended at the outbreak of the war. He enjoys popularity with the extreme Sinn Feiners, the Roman Catholic Bishops, and the Protestant Home Rulers, including such men as Lord Dunraven and Lord Pirie, as well as the Nationalist electors. Thirty years ago, he was regarded as the stormy petrel of Irish politics. His imprisonment and refusal to wear prison clothes caused wild excitement throughout Great Britain and O'Brien's right to wear his breeches became a popular war cry.

At a meeting of protest, held at Trafalgar Square in 1885 on what is now remembered as "Bloody Sunday," the police prohibited the demonstration of the London Democrats, and charged, killing four spectators. Two men were arrested and sentenced to hard labor for persisting in addressing a crowd. They were John Burns, who afterward became a Cabinet Minister, and Cunningham Graham, then a member of Parliament and now employed by the British Government in purchasing horses and mules in Argentina for the army.

Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, has just visited what remains of Verdun, and tells a moving story of a visit to its underground scenes:

"We plunge down flights of steps into the vast underground labyrinth in which the great industry of war goes forward. It is War Office, workshop, barrack, store-house, hospital, fighting machine all in one, and I do not know how many times the normal population of the city it will contain. No shell can come near it, and I confess it is pleasant to walk about for an hour with the sense of absolute safety that is not inspired by the falling of high explosives in narrow streets."

"The underground city is lit throughout with electric light, and admirably provided with ventilating appliances. I must not enter into details, but everything down here is in perfect order, and I found myself wondering, as I have a dozen times since I have been in France, why we should prostrate ourselves before German organisation when we have in front of us on our own side these perfect models of planning and foresight, working with a neatness and finesse of executive power which I cannot believe to be surpassed or equalled by the Teuton."

"It gives one a little grip at the throat to come suddenly, in the middle of this human hive, upon a solemn little chapel with lights upon its altar, and find there a wounded man at prayer. Here, at all events, is one shrine which is beyond reach of the Boche."

"Do you believe Mr. Asquith's pledge that 'Home Rule is on the statute book and will not be removed' would be taken any notice of in the probable event of a Conservative Government being returned at the next election?"

"Mr. Asquith's reminder that the Home Rule act is on the statute book is a dishonest juggle with words," said Mr. O'Brien. "The practical question is: Can it come into operation under any Government, Liberal or Unionist? Mr. Asquith has solemnly pledged his party it never can without an amending act excluding Ulster, and it is common ground now with the Redmonds as well as the Liberals and Unionists that Ulster can in no circumstances be coerced into obedience to the act as it stands upon the statute book."

Then Mr. O'Brien was asked what tactics the Irish Parliamentary Party should pursue, and what kind of Home Rule (acceptable to the whole Irish people) he would propose.

"The present Irish Party," he asserted, "have disabled themselves from winning Home Rule for all Ireland by any tactics whatsoever, since they still stand by their agreement to surrender six Irish counties as a separate Orange State, and the Irish nation, now thoroughly aroused to the facts, would fight to their last gasp rather than submit. During the Home Rule debates my friends and myself proposed concessions to the Irish Unionists, guaranteeing them solid power in the Irish Parliament. Carson's party admitted these concessions would have won Ulster. We were, however, hounded down in Ireland as traitors for conceding anything, and were laughed to scorn in the House of Commons by the Redmonds, who assured Englishmen there was no longer an Ulster difficulty and that Carsonism was all an affair of 'bluff' and 'wooden guns.'

"They have now in panic sunk on their knees to Carson, but it is to offer him the one concession Ireland can never submit to without sacrificing her life as a nation, viz., the surrender of the Province of St. Patrick and St. Columbille and of the battlefields of the O'Neills and the cradle of Grattan's Volunteers

The panicky pedestrian hesitated at the intersection of two busy streets. A motor car was rushing upon him from one direction; from another point a motor cycle was approaching rapidly; an auto truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily bearing down upon him.

He gave a hopeless glance upward. Directly above him a runaway aeroplane was in rapid descent.

There remained for him but one resource. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid, jumped into the hole—and was run over by a subway train!

Unconventional History Of The English Novel

Let middle aged memory reconstruct the days of "English 29." Professor Dryerhandus's course in the history of English literature or one of its periods." Dates and data, date and dates; style of this author, construction of that book; character analysis; plot or theme; rank or place in literature: horrors of the dissecting room, the laboratory. That is, or was—we trust the fashions have changed with the tenses—the study of English literature in college classrooms. It is not, stress the negative, the nature of Prof. William Lyon Phelps' book on *The Advance of the English Novel* (Dodd, Mead), though the professor does not avoid the old fault by running to the new ones of incoherence, incompleteness and disorderly mental conduct. Without being pedantic, dialectic or magisterial on the one hand or impressionistic, illogical or insubstantial on the other, Prof. Phelps sets down a reasonable, tolerant postulate of what the novel is and within the lines that established tells in sensible manner the changes of fashion through which it has passed and what uses different authors have made of it as a medium of amusement or of comment on life and people.

The divisions of the subject as indicated in the table of contents show better than comment what is done in the text. We begin with "The Age of Anne" (some seekers after information may be disappointed in this chapter), with Defoe and Richardson. Then Fielding, Smollett and Sterne have a chapter to themselves. "Richardson was an analyst, Fielding a realist, Smollett a naturalist. Smollett used an axe; Sterne, a needle." In swift succession come "Eighteenth Century Romances," "The Mid-Victorians" and "Romantic Revival 1894-1904," beginning with Stevenson. "Conrad, Galsworthy and Others" have a separate chapter. One is given to twentieth century British novelists and another to those of America. The book ends with an essay on Henry James. Perhaps its best achievement is the free use of the authorial first person without rousing resentment.

Some of Prof. Phelps' good sayings may be extracted from the text without misrepresenting the spirit of the whole:

"The supremacy of Elizabethan drama (that is, of drama as the literary form in Elizabethan times) forced most of the great writers of that age to put their ideas and imaginings into the dramatic form which (and this is one reason why the Elizabethan drama (outside the towering genius of Shakespeare) is so wonderful as poetry and so wretched as drama."

"Balzac wrote the human comedy; Smollett wrote the human farce."

"In literature Dr. Johnson was a superdeadraught; Goldsmith an ex-curdsteamer."

"English literature is instinctively romantic."

"The sense of humor is the sure antidote for excessive sentiment and excessive improbabilities, as is shown by trying melodrama on a university audience. At last a weary voice ventured: 'That's a word what ends in ly. I learned that back in Missouri.'

"Can you give me a definition?" said the Chaplain.

"No, Sir."

"Can you give me an example of an adverb?"

"Yes, Sir," came the response: "Kelly."

Years afterward while in camp on the marshes of Texas City, the Chaplain addressed a sentry and inquired who was Corporal of the guard. And the answer came: "Kelly, the adverb, Sir."

When the wealthy Mrs. Beldon came West to visit her son at his post, the gallant Lieutenant was so pleased that he arranged a theater party in honor of his mother. Officers and their ladies were in all the boxes. When the Lieutenant glanced over the audience he saw that everyone was looking at his box. Women held handkerchiefs to their faces and men shook with laughter. Then he noticed that his mother, who held in one gloved hand a fan, rested the other arm upon the rail of the box. Her free hand, she thought, repose on the lower rail, but in reality it rested upon the bald pate of an old man who sat in the box below. The old gentleman apparently was in agony, but he was very patient. Suddenly the audience started to applaud and the officer's

On The Mexican Border

It was bitterly cold. Captain Price was officer of the day. It was necessary for him to inspect the guard after midnight, and, fearful of the grip, he sought prevention in hot toddy. Fate decreed that he should be reported drunk on duty. Now, the men in the troop thought much of their general Captain. They petitioned McSweeney, orderly to the trooper commander, to go to the court-martial and swear to anything, but to be sure to clear the Captain. So it came to pass that McSweeney appeared as a witness. The Judge Advocate said he must swear to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then he thundered:

"Do you know the accused?"
"Yes, Sir," came the answer, "he is my troop commander, Captain Price."

"Did you see the accused on this date?"
"Yes, Sir."

"What was the condition of the accused?"
"The Captain was sober, Sir."

"The testimony reads that he was intoxicated."
"No, Sir."

"It is further stated that you helped the accused to his quarters."
"No, Sir. I went to the Captain."

"It is said that you helped him into his bunk."
"No, Sir. I took off his boots."

"Did the accused say anything that would lead you to suspect that he was intoxicated?"
"No, Sir. He only said one thing."
"What was that?"
"When I was leaving, Sir, he said: 'McSweeney, call me early. I am going to be Queen of the May.'"

The Post School for Soldiers gathered for the afternoon session. The teacher was the Chaplain. The lesson, he said, was about the adverb. "What is an adverb?" There was an eloquent silence. At last a weary voice ventured: "That's a word what ends in ly. I learned that back in Missouri."

"Can you give me a definition?" said the Chaplain.

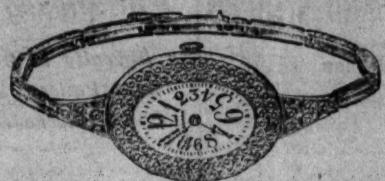
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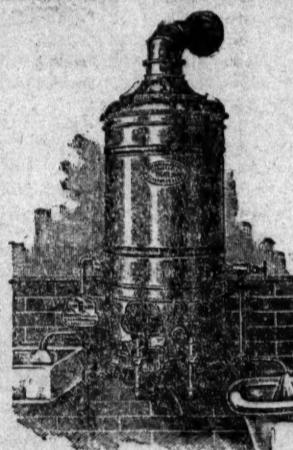
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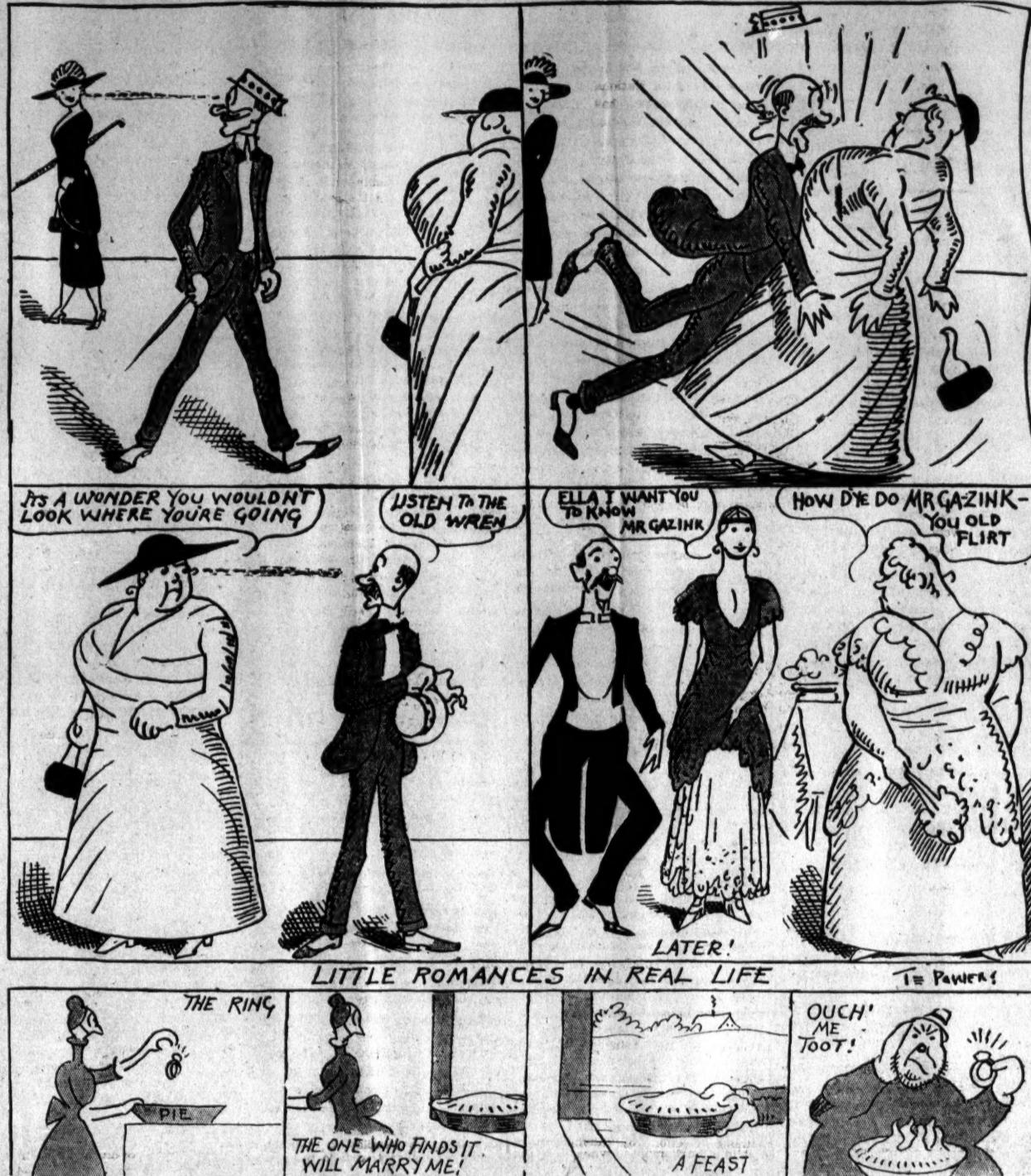
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By Tom Powers

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers**Daily Home Magazine Page**A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour**Man's Fear of Seeming 'Effeminate' Is Silly, Says Dorothy Dix**

By Dorothy Dix



THE ultimate insult to a man is to call him an "old woman." He would rather you applied every other vituperative epithet in the whole category of abuse to him. Even among little boys the fighting word is "Sissy" or "Lizzie."

Women share in this feeling of antipathy to any-

thing that even smacks of the woman in man. It is what makes the big, coarse-fibred type of brute so fascinating to many women, and it is what makes her raise her sons up to be hoodlums.

"I don't want my boys to grow up into being Miss Nancies," say the mothers, and so the lads are indulged in all of their natural savagery. As soon as a girl is old enough to understand anything, she is taught that she must try to make herself charming to other people, that she must be dainty about her person and clothes, and that she must study the things

that will refine and cultivate her tastes.

No such lesson is impressed on the boy. He is permitted a brusqueness in conversation, a slowness in dress, and a lack of manners that would not be tolerated an instant in the girl, and his mother excuses it on the ground of his sex and as a proof of how manly he is. And, in truth, good manners and cleanliness are so solely the monopoly of little girls that we have all come to think that a well-mannered little boy is effeminate.

Other mothers seem to think it will make their boys effeminate to perform household duties. We all know poor, tired, overworked women who slave over the cook-stove and washtub while their sons, ten times as able to work as they are, develop their manliness and muscle playing baseball. Mother will work until she drops in her tracks before she will demean her boys by making them sweep and wash dishes and make beds and do women's work about a house.

Yet, can anyone in their senses esteem a boy less manly for helping his mother? On the contrary, if it is to lighten the burden of her who has borne so much for him, does not the humble dishrag in his hands become as knightly a symbol as the colors of the warriors of old pinned on their helmets when they went out to do battle for their ladies?

Certainly it is no more effeminate

that. He may see that the net result is bankruptcy and ruin, but he doesn't know where the leaks are so that he can stop them. He can only offer the futile protest of ignorance to her waste and extravagance.

Men would also be benefited if their education included some elementary knowledge of color and material. We hear a great deal of the color blindness of men. In most cases it is nothing but ignorance. A man would certainly be no less manly and he would be a far more satisfactory husband or son if he was cultivated along this line.

The majority of women will bear me out when I say that among the most agonizing moments of our lives have been those awful occasions when our husbands have brought us home a new dress or hat as a present, or had the house papered in our absence as a surprise. A drawing room papered in gilt like a bar room, a bonnet of last year's vintage that the milliner had unloaded upon him, a green gown when we have a complexion like a salterine biscuit. Such were the results. Dear fellow, and he meant so well. So we choke down our disappointment and breathe a prayer, "Lord forgive him, for he knows not what he does," when he goes a shopping.

Another thing—just think how much it would gild matrimony and do away with its monotony if husbands possessed the feminine talent of small conversation, and also if they had the gift of telling news. Did you ever think what a dull and silent world this would be if we depended on men to do the talking? It's the women who make the pleasant little interesting chitchat about the house.

Of course men say this is because they don't gossip, but I have yet to meet the man who didn't like to hear the news just as well as any woman, and who didn't feel personally aggrieved if his wife knew any she kept from him.

We women are not too coaxed to learn from men, or to try to imitate their good qualities. We read the things that they are interested in, and try to reach up to their broader point of view. Turn about is fair play, and men would be equally benefited by learning some of the things that we could teach them, and which they sadly need to know.

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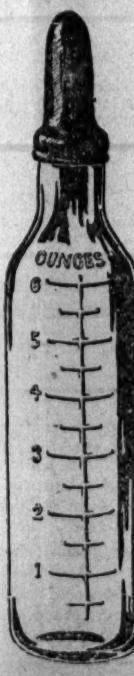
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CHILDREN

For sale by all dealers,

CONNELL BORS. COMPANY,
AGENTS.



Refracting
and
Manufacturing
Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible
Biocats
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYING WORKS**
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 80%—Tls. 1.25 @ 72.8=\$1.71
Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.85
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver
Copper Cash 1790
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3-3%—Tls. 6.03
Rmb. @ 72.8=Mex. \$ 8.29
Peking Bar Tls. 320
Native Interest 32

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 341d.
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:
3 m-s %
4 m-s %
5 m-s %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 476½
Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-3%
London Demand 3-3½
India T.T. 245%
Paris T.T. 460%
Paris Demand 461
New York T.T. 78%
New York Demand 78%
Hongkong T.T. 70
Japan T.T. 64%
Batavia T.T. 189%

Bank's Buying Rates
London 4 m-s Cds. 3-3½
London 4 m-s Docr. 3-3½
London 6 m-s Cds. 3-3½
London 6 m-s Docr. 3-3½
Paris 4 m-s 476½
New York 4 m-s 81%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX- CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

Tls. 1=HK. Tls. 5.70
Hk. Tls. 1=Frances 4.87
" 1=Marks 3.98
Gros. \$1=HK. Tls. 1.20
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.64
" 1=Rupess 2.63
" 1=Roubles 2.72
" 1=Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Cathy P. and O. Tls. 10.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 40.00
Bank Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Cathy P. and O. Tls. 10.00 cash
Docks Tls. 90.00 December
Direct
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service
London November 15.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex.
Spot 2s. 7½d. Buyers.

January to March 2s. 7¾d. Value.

Tendency of Market Flat.

Last Quotations. London, November 14.

Spot 2s. 8d. Paid.

January to March 2s. 8¼d. Paid.

Tendency of Market Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Kimmel and Co., London:

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 7¾d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 7¾d.

Market steady but quiet, tendency firm.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuters' Service

London, Nov. 15.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers

Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32 d.

Receive 9%.

Tenders for Transfers.

Highest price 1s. 4 3/4d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 3/4d.

Receive 9%.

Total amount sold during the week,

Rs. 23,170,000.

Amount to be allotted next week.

Rs. 5,000,000.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, November 3.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's write as follows:

The week under review has resulted in a fairly large business being put through and the market generally has continued firm in local stocks.

Hongkong has reacted slightly and for the moment there is little excitement in the Northern market.

Rubber is quoted 2s. 6d. per lb. for plantation, with a rising tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been neglected and a fair number are offering at 750. The weakness due to the rise in the exchange.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are in strong demand at \$965 with no shares coming out. North Chinas are slightly firmer at Tls. 157½ and Yangtze is unchanged at \$255.

Cantons have come to business at \$402½ and more shares could be placed at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires remain firm at \$387, buyers and China Fires are in strong request at the improved price of \$161.

Shipping.—Douglas are firmer and could be placed at \$125. Deferred Indos have been the feature of the market, having steadily advanced to \$139 cash and equivalent rates forward. Star Ferries are steady at \$33. Steamboats are wanted at \$22½.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at 8½ and China Providents at \$9.20 are neglected. Cements have changed hands in large numbers at varying rates as high as \$11 being done, but are quiet at the close with probable sellers at \$10.60. Wm. Powells are on offer at \$8.90 at which rate business has been done. Waterboats are unchanged at \$17. Ropes are very firm at \$24½ with no share offering. Dairy Farms are weaker with sellers at \$28 ex. rights and dividend and no business reported.

Rubbers.—Anglo-Javas in Shanghai have improved to Tls. 157½ buyers. The Singapore market is firmer, the latest quotations being:—Majakoffs \$4.75, New Serendah \$4.20, Ayer Panas \$11.40, Pajams \$18.50, Ayer Kunings \$1.35.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 2½d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 70.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows, dated November 15:

Exchangeo.—The London price of Silver at 34½ is 4d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London followed silver at the beginning of the week and went to 3/4%; at this rate a very large demand, principally for forward delivery, set in and our rates went back to 1/3% and a heavy discount for forward delivery was charged—about one penny per month down after the 15th December. At the same time a premium of one penny above the official quotation has been available for cash delivery throughout the week. At the close the market is quiet but still firm for early delivery and as the financial position has not improved this position for cash is likely to remain till imports of silver from abroad bring an easier money market. It is difficult to give a reason for the very extensive demand for T/T which during the week must have aggregated £3,000,000. The Chinese import dealers are no doubt responsible for it, and their nervousness is probably based on what happened last May. But as we pointed out in our circular of the 9th August, the position at present is very different to that which prevailed in May. Since the 9th August our local stock of syces has been reduced about Tls. 10,000,000, the export season in Hankow and the North is beginning instead of finishing and the local gold dealers are about £500,000 overbought in T/T on London due for resale mostly in December. The extent and persistency of the demand for T/T justified the discount charged for forward delivery, and precluded our rates from rising above the parity of Silver, a position which would no doubt have been more in keeping with the immediate financial position. We look for steady rates, when the market assumes a more normal aspect. Our stock of silver and Bar Silver at Tls. 19,942,000 is Tls. 2,700,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at \$20,950,000 is unchanged.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are wanted at \$101 and Lands have been done at the same figure, both stocks closing firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,897

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Read, Shanghai.

"Write for"

A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded."

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

THE MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$730

Chartered 259 10s.

Russo-Asiatic R. 250.

Cathay, ordy. 4

Cathay, pref. 6

Marine Insurances

Canton \$400 B.

North China 150 B.

Union of Canton \$945.

Yangtze \$267 ½

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$161 B.

Hongkong Fire \$287 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128

Indo-China Def. 109 6 B.

"Shell". Tls. 18 ½

Shanghai Tug Tls. 50.

Kochien Tls. 23 ½

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 9 B.

Oriental Cons. 20s. 3d.

Philippine Tls. 1.

Raub Tls. 2 ½

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 132 ½

Shanghai Dock Tls. 90.

New Eng. Works Tls. 13 ½

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 82.

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 84 ½ B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 92.

China Land 150 N.

Shanghai Land Tls. 91.

Weihaiwei Land 1s. 3.

Central Stores 8½ B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 50.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills

E-wo Tls. 167 ½

E-wo Pref. Tls. 100.

International 10s. 7 ½

Laou-king-mow Tls. 80.

Oriental Tls. 44.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 110 B.

Kung Yik Tls. 16 ½

Yangtszeppoo Tls. 61.

Yangtszeppoo Pref. Tls. 161

Industries

Anglo-German Bry. Tls. 92 N.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Iloilo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)
Feuchow Medan Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong New York Burma)
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Péking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Phnom-Penh
Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de Belgique

Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Société Générale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Société Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala-Saigon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Foochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,800,000

Kgs. Rs.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: MEERS. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chancun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chinkoo Nicolaevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARREIRE,

Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dalren, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building

55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton London Tientsin

Cebu Manila Yokohama

Color (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton London Tientsin

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current

Account at 2% per annum and on

Fixed Deposits at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.

Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £52,500

Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton London Tientsin

Cebu Manila Yokohama

Color (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 18	2 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap. T. Co.	
18	2 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S. & Co.	
18	9.30*	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	10.30*	Seattle	Itosukishima maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
Dec 3	2 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Yokohama maru	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	10.30*	Seattle	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	10.30*	Seattle	Yamashiro maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
18	10.30*	Seattle	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
18	10.30*	Seattle	Siberia maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
18	10.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tambu maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	10.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
18	10.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
Jan 2	2 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
18	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 17	8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.	
18	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
18	8.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	8.30*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	20	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashimai maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakumi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	25	A.M.	Yokohama	Amavine	Fr. Cle M. M.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
18	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 17	11.00*	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr. Cle M. M.	
24	2 P.M.	Java Ports	Tikiini	Dut. H.-C. T. Co.	
25	10.00*	Georgie, London etc.	Malta	Br. Glen Line	
25	10.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Merionethshire	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec 8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oana	Br. B. & S.	
8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.	
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr. Cle M. M.	
11	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br. P. & O.	
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Yankee	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Pelesu	Br. B. & S.	
20	D.L.	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B. & S.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
17	2.00	Wewoo, Hongkong	Holmwood	Br. B. & S.	
18	5. M.	Fremantle	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
18	2.00	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br. G.P.O.S.	
18	2.00	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.	
22	5.00	Hongkong	Kores maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
23	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsu	Br. B. & S.	
Dec 5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamsu maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 17	5.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R.V.F.	
17	3.00	Tsingtao, Dalmay	Kotahmaru	Jap. M.R.	
17	8.00	Newchwang	Kunning	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
18	10.00*	Atmosphere	One maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
17	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinning	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
17	A.M.	Vladivostock	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
18	P.M.	Tsingtao	Ishio maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
19	D.L.	Chinwangtiao direct	Burrumbee	Br. K.M.A.	
21	8.00*	Dairy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
22	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntung	Br. J.M. & Co.	
22	7.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Klingsing	Br. B. & S.	
23	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Wuchang	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
23	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Yochow	Br. B. & S.	
25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
18	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
19	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
22	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
23	M.N.	do	Luey	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 16	Ningpo	Kiangtsien	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Nov 16	Japan	Atmosphere	5707	Fr. M.		
Nov 16	Dalmay	Obessa	1007	Fr. M.		
Nov 16	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Den. G.N.T. Co.	KLYW	
Nov 16	Foochow	Hesau	289	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Nov 16	Tsingtao	Burrumbee	1156	Br. K.M.A.		
Nov 16	Dalmay	Ishin maru	341	Jap. S.M.R.	WW	
Nov 16	Chao	Shengking	1896	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	WW	
Nov 16	Chao	Hesau	1428	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Nov 16	Chao	Hesau	2068	Br. J.M. & Co.	SHW	
Nov 16	Dalmay	Shengking maru	2808	Jap. N.Y.K.	NYKW	
Nov 16	Dalmay	Kohoku maru	628	Jap. N.Y.K.	NYKW	
Nov 16	Dalmay	Tatung	264	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
Nov 16	Dalmay	Luey	674	Br. B. & S.	CNW	

Men-of-War in Port

Region	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander

</tbl_r

Busy Time for War Planes On Every Fighting Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: A further attack was made by our aircraft on Magdala last night and 400 lbs. of explosives dropped on the enemy's camp and store-houses, doing considerable damage. Our machines returned safely.

The Admiralty reports: Squadrons of naval aeroplanes and seaplanes heavily bombarded the harbors and submarine shelters of Zeebrugge and Ostend this morning. They obtained direct hits on the Atelier de la Marine and caused a large fire in the proximity of the power-station, probably in a petrol-store. Our machines have returned.

Cairo, November 14.—It is officially announced that 14 persons were killed and 25 injured in the air raid yesterday, of whom four killed and four injured were Europeans.

Superiority Thro' Month**Again Claimed by Berlin**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 14.—During the month of October our aviator troops have again fulfilled, with great success, their difficult and many-sided

tasks, especially in the western theater of war. Special acknowledgement and thanks are due to the observation flyers attached to the artillery and infantry. They were protected by the fighting flyers, who also splendidly fulfilled their special tasks. The same is to be said of the anti-aircraft artillery.

While we have lost 17 aeroplanes, our enemies, in the West, the East and the Balkans, have lost 104 aeroplanes. Of these, 83 were brought down in air-fights, 15 were shot down from the ground, 6 were forced to land behind our lines, 60 hostile aeroplanes remained in our possession. Behind the enemy's lines, 44 hostile aeroplanes fell down, as far as could be ascertained.

During the night to November 12, French aeroplanes repeated their attacks against the Saar district. This time, the attack succeeded only to a small extent and just reached the Saar. At Dillingen and in the vicinity, bombs were dropped, one of which hit a veterinary hospital, while another hit a wash-house. Four persons were seriously and two slightly injured. Nobody was killed.

The damage caused was trifling. Many bombs fell into the meadows

surrounding the town, where they remained sticking in the muddy ground. Several aeroplanes bombed the village of Busendorf. Nobody was hurt there and no damage was done.

Finally, one of the aviators, who apparently had lost his way above the clouds, dropped some bombs on a meadow near Neunkirchen.

On November 13, a German naval aeroplane bombed the aero station and aerodrome of St. Paul, near Dunkirk. Hits on a factory and several buildings were ascertained beyond doubt. The aeroplane returned unharmed.

During the night to November 10, hostile aeroplanes attacked the villages and factories in the Saar district. As the bombs partly fell into the open field and partly did not explode, the damage caused was only small.

No military damage was done, but several dwelling-houses were hit. In Burbach, one inhabitant was killed, one severely and two others slightly injured. At Dillingen, two inhabitants were slightly injured.

At Saargemünd, an aviator, who had lost his way, destroyed a house, killed two and wounded six of its inmates. An attack against villages and factories in Lorraine, made during the same day, shortly before midnight, had no success at all.

During the same night, our aviators dropped bombs of a total weight of about 1,000 kilograms on Lunéville and Nancy and on the aero-station of Maseviller.

On the Somme, one of our bombing squadrons, during the same night, dropped bombs, weighing about 6,000 kilograms, on the stations, ammunition depots, lodging places of the troops and aero-stations. The conflagrations caused remained visible for a long time.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, November 14.—Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes, during the night to November 12, attacked Padua, dropped heavy bombs and obtained full hits on the building occupied by the military commander, the railway station and the infantry barracks. In the barracks and the town, conflagrations were caused, which were still visible at a distance of forty kilometers. In spite of heavy shelling and unfavorable weather, all the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

Austro-Hungarian seaplanes, during the night to November 13, bombed the manufacturing plants in Ponte Lagoscurro and the railway establishments at Ravenna. The effect was destructive. At the first-named place, full hits were observed on two sugar refineries, a sulphur refinery, the electric works and the railway bridge. Several conflagrations were observed. At Ravenna, a full hit was obtained on the station building. Our aeroplanes returned unharmed.

November 14.—In the Gyergyó Mountains, the Russians, being attacked by German and Austro-Hungarian troops, retired to the frontier. South of the Tolgyes Pass, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian battalions made progress, in spite of a tenacious defense. On both sides of the Oltus Pass, there was minor fighting yesterday for some heights.

On the Transylvanian southern front, the engagements continue to be favorable for us. Several hundreds of prisoners have again been made. In the Rotherthurn Pass, six officers and 650 men were captured.

In the Dobrudja, nothing of importance occurred.

The Austro-Hungarian monitors again gave a proof of their efficiency by bringing in, after a fire engagement, from the Rumanian bank of the Danube, near Giurgiu, 7 tug-boats, 5 of which carried cargoes.

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The

Business and Official Notices

B. ROTH & CO.
Coal Merchants
31 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices now in force	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	\$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	14.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	13.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	12.00
Coke	16.00
Firwood, 50 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith bought an auto, a four-wheeled affair.

And this auto once skidded, but Bill didn't care,

or the unfaltering thing, in making the curve,

brought Bill in a shop full of "special reserve."

RESERVE ALL YOUR ORDERS FOR "SPECIAL RESERVE"—CRA-FOKO'S "SPECIAL RE-EAVE" SCOTCH WHISKEY

Ask Bill

Garnier, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Korean Curios

MR. W. W. Taylor begs to announce that he is leaving for Korea on Tuesday next. Orders for delivery before Xmas should be placed without further delay.

Apply to: Room 135,
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
11677

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from \$12 to \$2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 3,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916, and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 254

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/1)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz.—

74,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

50,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

4,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

2,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak (Hainan or Oregon Pine) Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hotel.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin.

The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 21st day of November, 1916, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 30th of November, 1916, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in part.

(SA) C. L. Wong.
Managing Director,
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

11541

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

11583

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS
Camphorated—for chapped hands and lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles, etc.

Capricum—the best counter-irritant known for all aches and pains—neuralgia, headache, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, to toothache, etc. Better than mustard plaster. It will not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application to prevent infection, and cure and heal all infected cuts and sores, bruises, skin eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in the head, cold in the chest, nervous headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed a deliciously perfumed ointment for dry, rough or cracked skin. Plain neither perfumed nor medicated; an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room:
No. 73 Range Road
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China

LOST

COMPRADORE Order, No. 205, on Bank of China, for \$1000. The Public are hereby warned against accepting same, as payment has been stopped.

11666 N 23

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal.....\$21.50
Hankow21.00
House Coal No. 118.00
" " 212.50
Kitchen Coal No. 112.00
" " 211.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles1.00
Charcoal 2 Bundles1.00

COMPRADEORE of Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft WONG LEI FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund. 11502

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbs. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October, 1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,
Manager.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated 14th November, 1916.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11670

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Announce that Mr. F. Eitter is in charge of their Repair Department, Repairs and Electrical Work done accurately and promptly. Charges reasonable. Estimates furnished.

11660

18-19 Chaofoong Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel.

Double & single rooms,
moderate rates, good
table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED, any place, by young Chinese, having several years' experience in book-keeping, typewriting, exporting, general office work. Salary moderate. Apply P147 Range Road. 11678 N 19

TRAVELLER, speaking fluently Northern Chinese and Mandarin, with excellent testimonials from present and past employers, desires position on salary and commission. Can furnish satisfactory guarantee. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS. 11679 N 18

WANTED position, by specialist exporter, with solid references, using French, English, Russian and Japanese languages fluently. Neutral firms preferred. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS. 11680 N 17

AN English young lady, with five years' experience in Schools in England, wishes position in mission or Government school. Apply to No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road. 11689 N 17

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper; many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS. 11688 N 17

WANTED a stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping, by an American firm. Please apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS. 11684 N 19

WANTED for Vladivostock, governess or companion for American lady with 2 children. Write to Governess, c/o THE CHINA PRESS. 11685 N 17

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtzeop Road. 11689 N 21

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Chinese teacher is open to give Mandarin lessons in morning and evening. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS. M 8

WANTED, Pupils for Drawing and Painting, by a certified lady teacher. Moderate terms. Address to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS. 11686 N 19

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to teach Chinese ladies (with or without English), cooking, housekeeping, care of children, etc. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS. 11687 N 18

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, side-car, or frame and magneto for motor-cycle. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

11672 N 19

WANTED, a first-class Victrola, with records, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS, giving list of records. 11683 N 17

FOR SALE, light-weight, British motor-cycle, in excellent condition. Free engine. Price Mex. \$225. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS. 11667 N 18

WANTED to contribute scientific and useful articles for a local daily or weekly paper. For terms &c., please apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS. 11675 N 17